

# The Athenian Mercury:

Tuesday, September 19 1693.

Quest. 1. **I** Have for some time studied Heraldry, and can understand but little thereof; but am very desirous to know the rise, and most particular Account you can give me of it; together with the Arms that is born by our Nation, and those about it. I will not be too earnest in pressing for an Answer, but the sooner you'll please to grant it, the more you'll oblige not only me but several Gentlemen also, that have desired me to write about it.

Ans. All Nations have been Curious in enquiring into their own Antiquities, and particular Persons, to preserve the tokens of their Genealogy; some by Histories, others by the Images of their Ancestors, as the Romans; some by conjoining of Hieroglyphicks and Entigns, which are our Arms, which have had the same fate as other things of the World, and from very small and plain beginnings, by encreasing of Alliances, have at length composed Scutcheons, so variously Quartered and Counter-quartered, that it has been requisite to make an Art, called Heraldry, and to invent New Words with particulars Officers, called Kings, and *Heralds of Arms*, to regulate and display them: and so many Races and Marriages are crowded together in the narrow extent of these Scutcheons, that great Rolls and long Histories can scarcely explain them at length. The Scutcheon which we first Blazon, hath six fields, viz. two Metals, and seven colours, the Metals are, Or, and Argent; the Colours, Azure, (which is Blew) Gules (Red) Vert (Green) and Sable (Black) Purpure (a mixture of Azure and Gules,) Tenne (which is Orange) and Sanguine. Besides these Colours there are two Furrs, which adorn the Scutcheon, Ermine of Sable upon Argent; and vair or verrey, of Azure upon Argent; and when these Colours are altered, the Scutcheon must be blazoned verrey of such Colours. Some Scutcheons have neither Metals nor Colours, and are called *White Shields* (like those of new Knights before they have done any memorable Achievement; of which *Virgil* speaks — (*Plamq; ingloriis albâ.*) Others have only a small Scutcheon in the middle, and this Scutcheon is said to be in the *Fesse point*. The principal parts of these Scutcheons are nine, answering to the parts of a Mans Face, which may be called every ones natural Schutcheon, wherein to are Collected in several Quarters all the Titles of the Nobility, and Qualities of the Soul. These parts are termed. 1. The *Dexter Chief*, which Answers to the Right Temple. 2. The *Middle Chief*, to the Middle of the Forehead. 3. The *Sinister Chief*, to the Left Temple. 4. The *Honour Point*, to the Root of the Nose. 5. The *Fesse Point*, to the place of the Nose. 6. The *Nombril Point*, to the Mouth. 7. The *Dexter Base*, to the Right Muchato. 8. The *Sinister Base*, to the Left. And 9. The *Precise Middle Base*, to the Chin. This Scutcheon is divided sometimes into sundry sorts of Colours, or Metals. If it be divided in *Pale*, or Perpendicularly, 'tis called *Party per Pale*; if in *Fesse*, or A-thwart, 'tis called *Party per Fesse*; if Slopingly, 'tis called *Party per Bende*; Lastly, 'tis quartered either by *Crosses*, *Gyrons*, or by a *Saltire*, or else *Counterquartered*, when one of its Quarters is again quartered. Next are to be considered the *Ordinaries*, which are, 1. The *Chief*, which is the highest part of the Scutcheon. 2. The *Pale*, which divides it from the *Chief*, to the *Base* Perpendicularly. 3. The *Fesse*, which Cuts it across the *Pale*. 4. The *Bende*, which Cuts from the Right Angle to the *Base*, and is a *Cotize*, if it be a third part less than the *Bende*, and a *Batoon*, if it be two thirds less than a *Cotize*. 5. The *Cheveron*. 6. The *Cross*. 7. The *Saltire*. 8. The *Gyrons*, which form eight

Triangles terminating in the Center. There are other less principal parts, as the *Flanks*, which divide it by the sides; the *Emancheures* with one or more Points; the *Pyle* which is a great *Isoles* Triangle reverted; the *Perle* which is a kind of a T, taking up sometimes the whole Shield; the *Gussets*, *Lozanges*, *Frets*, and such other things as are better represented by Figures than Words. These Armories are sometimes indented, invected, and embattail'd at their sides; and sometimes they are either charged or bruised with sundry Figures; the former, when there is but one in the Middle; charged when they are *semé* all over. A *Border* is any thing which surrounds the Scutcheon. Some Shields are covered with divers things, diapered in form of *Broidery*, *Leaves*, and *Morisque's*, and *fretted* in Fashion of *Lozanges* and other things. The *Changes* are almost Infinite, there being amongst others thirty fashions of *Crosses*, &c. which would be tedious to recite. And therefore we shall proceed to give an account of the Arms of some of the greatest Princes of the World.

England bears Gules, three Leopards, Or, armed and languid Azure. France bears two Escutcheons, the first is Azure, three Flower de Lucies, Or, two in Chief, and one in Point; which is France. The second in Gules, two Chains, Or, which is Navarre. Ireland Gules, a Harp, Or; Holland, Or, a Lyon Gules. Flanders, Or, a Lyon Sables, Langued Gules. Saxony, Barry, Or and Sable of eight pieces, a Demy Crown or Crancelin, Vert placed Bend-wise. Savoy, Gules, a Cross, Argent. Arragon bears, Or, four Pales Gules. Denmark, Or, Seme of Hearts Gules, three Lyons Leopardz Azure. Langued and armed, Or. Sweden, Azure three Crown, Or, two in Chief, and one in Base. Bavaria, Fusile Argent and Azure, of twenty one pieces placed Bendwise. Florence, Argent, a Flower de Luce, expanded Gules. Parma, Or, six Flower de Lucies Azure. Poland Gules, an Eagle Argent, Beaked, Membred, and Crowned, Or. The Cham of Tartary bears, Or, an Owl Sables. Bohemia, Argent, a Lyon Gules, his Tail nowed and passed in Saltire. Lombardy, Gules, a Lyon, Or, Armed and Langued Sable. Hungary, Barry, Argent, and Gules, of eight Pieces. The Turk bears, Vert, a Crescent, Argent. Prester John bears, Azure, a Crucifix Argent. We might Name several others, but these are the Arms of the most considerable Kingdoms.

Quest. 2. A Friend of mine hath desir'd me to propose the following Case to you, and request your speedy Advice in it. He hath long Courted a young Lady, but without any Success, and hath lately discover'd the Reason why she rejects his Addresses, to be her Love for another Person, whose Circumstances are every way inferiour to his: Her Parents, as they Wish well to my Friend, so they knew nothing of her Inclinations to the other Person, and would be extremely griev'd if she should Marry him, as I believe she will do, if not hinder'd by them, though in all Appearance it will tend to her Misery and Ruine. Query, Whether my Friend who only knows these Intrigues, should discover it to her Parents, and thereby do what he can to prevent its taking Effect? or how



how he should Act in this Nice Case betwixt his Mistress and his Friends, as may be consistent with Prudence, Honour and Conscience? As your Advice in this Case is very earnestly desir'd, so if you will be pleas'd to give it with speed, it shall be a double Obligation.

*Ans.* 'Tis very hard for your Friend, he being so nearly Concern'd in the Affair, to make a disinterested Judgment, tho' without doubt if he's for a superlative Act of Generosity, he must leave the Lovers to themselves, either to be Happy or Miserable, as their Stars shall smile or frown: But if he'll be both honest and kind to his Mistress too, he must acquaint some one of her Friends that is Wise enough to prevail with her, if not to Hate the Lover, yet at least not to be hasty in Marrying, or Engaging too far without the Advice and Consent of her Parents; and to stay some time to see how he may prove, and in the mean while let this Friend give some Instances wherein on the same account other Men have been Treacherous, and therefore advise her to be Cautious, and let them also find out his Imperfections, and by degrees insinuate them; not as if they had any dislike to the Man, but thought well enough on him if he could be Cured of such and such Defects: And as for your self, you must not be too often in her Company, nor Importune her much with your Passion, but sometimes let her know you still Esteem her, and would be oftener with her, but that your Business hinders you so much 'tis impossible for you to spare much time; and be sure that you are so far from letting her know that you have any Design of Breaking the Intreigue, that if possible you keep her Ignorant that you know any thing of it. If this Method won't do, We can think of none you can take, that will be either for hers or your Happiness: For should you acquaint her Parents, and they should be very rigid and harsh with her, it would be the ready way to make her Marry quickly out of their way; and suppose the best you can Hope, they should by their Influence over her Compell her to Marry you, you can never expect the Affections of a Woman to gain'd.

At the MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL in Adams Court in Broad-street, near the Royal Exchange, London, are Taught Arithmetick, Merchants Accompts, Algebra according to the late Improvements, Geometry, Trigonometry, Dyalling, Navigation, Surveying, Gauging, Fortification, Gunnery, Perspective, Arithmetick of Infinites, Projection of the Sphere, Converging Series, the Generation, Sections and Properties of the Parabola, Ellipsis and Hyperbole, with their Application to Geometrick Places, and Construction of Equations to as high a Power as demanded; Geography, the Use of the Globes and other Mathematical Instruments. By R. Sault, Math. Profess. Those that desire, may be Instructed abroad. Youth Boarded. The Undertaker Obliges himself to Teach by Letters in any place in England, with

the same Expedition and Success as by a Personal Attendance, when once a Correspondence is settled.

## Advertisements.

MEMOIRS of the Right Honourable ARTHUR late Earl of ANGLESEY, late Lord Privy Seal, intermixt with Moral, Political and Historical Observations, &c. To which is prefixt a Letter written by his Lordship during his Retirement from Court in the Year 1683. Published by Sir Peter Pett, Kt. Advocate General for the Kingdom of Ireland.

Mensalia Sacra: Or Meditations on the Lords Supper; wherein the Nature of the Holy Sacrament is Explained, and the most weighty Cases of Conscience about it are Resolved. By the Reverend Mr. Francis Crow, late Minister of the Gospel at Clare in Suffolk. To which is prefixt a brief Account of the Author's Life and Death. By Mr. Henry Cutts.

An Earnest Call to Family Reformation: By a Reverend Divine. Price 6 d. single, or 50 of 'em for 20 s. to those Gentlemen that buy them to dispense.

Comforts for Parents, Mourning over their Hopefull Children that Dye Young. By Thomas Whittaker, Minister of the Gospel at Leeds in York-shire: With a Prelatory Epistle by Timothy Rogers, M. A.

Further Account of the Tryals of the New-England WITCHES, with the Observation of a Person who was upon the Place several Days, when the suspected Witches were first taken into Examination: To which is added Cases of Conscience concerning Witchcrafts and Evil Spirits personating Men. Written at the Request of the Ministers of New-England. By Increase Mather, President of Harvard-Colledge. Price 1 s. All 6 Printed for J. Dunton at the Raven in the Poultry.

New Book of Trade, Entituled, Panarithmologia, being a Mirror for Merchants, a Breviate for Bankers, a Treatise for Traders, a Mate for Mechanics, and a sure Guide for Purchasers, Sellers or Mortgagees of Land, Leases, Annuities, Rents, Pensions, &c. in present Possession or Reversion, and a constant Concomitant fitted for all Men's Occasions. In Three Parts. All Performed by Tables ready call up: Which Tables are made Easy by Variety of Examples. By William Leybourn, Author of Cursus Mathematicus. To which is added a Necessary Appendix, containing Heads of daily Use to all Traders. Printed for J. Dunton at the Raven, and J. Harris at the Harrow in the Poultry.

There is in this City a very Ingenious Dutch Man, called Mr. Vandepolle, who has found the only true Secret for Curing all sorts of Crookedness and Ill Shape in any part of the Body and Leggs, and that in a very short time, and without putting his Patient to the least Pain, provided they be under Twenty Years of Age. He further Obliges himself to satisfy any Learned Physician or other Curious Person, by clear and certain Reason, that it is impossible perfectly to Cure this Malady in the Body by Iron Stayes, which are now used by them who pretend to be most skillfull and expert the ein. Any Person who desires to Employ him may be further satisfied by one of the King's Physicians, to whom he was recommended by an Eminent Physician in Holland, who has attested the great Cures he has done in that Countrey, and likewise by those he has done in this City since he arrived. He liveth in Wardor street, against the Golden Head, at the upper end of Old Soho, behind St. Anns Court.

In Grays-Inn-lane in Plow-yard, the third Door, lives Dr. Thomas Kirless, a Collegiate Physician, and Sworn Physician in Ordinary to King Charles the Second, until his death; who with a Drink and Pill (hindring no Business) undertakes to Cure any Ulcers, Sores, Swellings in the Nose, Face, or other parts; Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Leprosies, and Venereal Disease, expecting nothing until the Cure be finished: Of the last he hath cured many hundreds in this City, many of them after Fluxing, which carries the evil from the Lower Parts to the Head, and so destroys many. The Drink is 2 s. the Quart, the Pill 1 s. a Box, with Directions; a better Purger than which was never given, for they cleanse the Body of all Impurities, which are the causes of Dropsies, Gouts, Scurvies, Stone or Gravel, Pains in the Head, and other parts. Take heed whom you Trust in Physick, for it's become a Common Cheat to profess it. He gives his Opinion to all that writes or comes for nothing.